

"5. To herd cattle, horses or sheep within one mile of any stream of water used by the inhabitants of any town, city or settlement for domestic purposes."

We most respectfully represent that if this bill should become a law, it will practically destroy one of the greatest industries of the Territory. The action proposed by the Legislature will work a great injury to the sheep breeders of Utah and fatally injure this most important industry if adverse legislation be passed.

The sheep industry gives employment to more men, provides more comfortable homes, brings more prosperity to our people, than any other single industry to our Territory. While the proposed object of the amendment is to give the people in the various towns below the mountain ranges better, purer and clearer water, and to prevent the befouling of the water, it manifestly ignores the fact that every corral in every town, village and hamlet within this Territory is at most but a few rods from a stream and draining directly therein, from which the inhabitants have to dip their water used for domestic and culinary purposes.

By this industry, the mountain and desert ranges have been made to contribute largely to the revenues of this Territory, and to the wealth of her citizens; a revenue which would otherwise be lost to the Territory and her people. It gives employment to hundreds in our fair borders; provides a home market for our farmers. Almost every man and boy within our small settlements are more or less employed some part of the year in looking after his own or his neighbor's flocks, or in freighting, dipping, shearing, herding, etc. It makes us self-supporting and self-reliant; builds up manufacturing industries in our midst, thus retaining \$2,500,000 in our Territory which would otherwise go to enrich the people of the East and Europe.

In many counties, of the total revenue derived from taxation, sheep and their products pay 80 per cent. of all the taxes.

We further represent that nothing is so harmful to our industry, nothing so prejudicial to its success, as continual agitation. It unsettles business, alarms the timid and creates uncertainty. The law of 1888 covers all the ground necessary, gives ample protection to citizens and meets the reasonable demands of the people.

The proposed legislation is unconstitutional, as it interferes with the liberty of the individual, by restricting arbitrarily in the enjoyment of his natural privileges, and in the control of his private property, by prohibiting him from herding sheep upon his own land, when situated upon any stream.

The flock masters of this Territory, without reference to their party affiliations, most earnestly protest against the bill passed by the legislature, and respectfully ask your Excellency to veto the same.

J. E. CLINTON, Sec'y. CHARLES CRANE, Pres.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, There is much unwarranted prejudice existing in this Territory against sheep, and a desire to crush out one of the greatest industries of the Territory, and which is causing much trouble and expense to the men having investments in sheep; and

Whereas, This opposition is carried to such an extent in working on the prejudices of citizens to get them to sign petitions and work for adverse legislation to the interests of that large number of persons engaged in wool-growing, and we believe also to the general interests of our fair Territory, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the protection of our

rights and interests it is the sense of this convention that we will give employment to and make our purchases from men whose interests are identical and have expressed themselves as our friends.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the sheepmen, 240 in number, called upon the governor and asked him to veto the sheep bill.

Governor Thomas assured them that he would consider the question thoroughly and do what was right.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

Following are the constitution and by-laws adopted by the Salt Lake County Association:

THE CONSTITUTION.

For the purpose of protecting the industry of wool-growing in this Territory; for the purpose of protecting the rights of persons engaged in this industry; for the purpose of maintaining the vested rights in the use of the common range which have been acquired by the wool-growers; for the purpose of protecting ourselves against the enactment of laws which are designated to destroy our rights and crush our business; and for the purpose of preventing the spread of a public sentiment hostile to us and our welfare; we, the undersigned, wool-growers and dealers in wool in the county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, do make, ordain and establish this constitution for ourselves as an associate body.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be The Woolgrowers' Association of Salt Lake County, Utah.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this association shall be to carry into effect the purposes above set forth; to secure to the members, as far as possible, an equal participation in the benefits and in the work necessary thereto; to defend the individual members from oppression of any kind and to make a common cause of any injury or injustice inflicted upon a member; to protect the rights of the woolgrower in the use of the range, the water courses and streams, and his right to the public highways; to provide a fund that can be used at any time to defend a member in his rights or to prosecute to a final determination suits in the courts of law for any injustice which may be committed on a member of this association.

ARTICLE III.

All persons who are engaged in the business of sheepraising or woolgrowing, and all persons who are engaged in handling the wool clip of the Territory, shall be eligible to membership in this association; but no person except a wool grower shall be eligible to hold any office therein.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

The executive committee shall consist of seven members. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be ex officio members of this committee.

ARTICLE VI.

At the first regular meeting of this association the third Monday in July, A. D. 1893, the officers shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present, each member being entitled to but one vote. The term of office shall be one year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

In case of a vacancy in any office, the executive committee shall be empowered to fill the office by appointment until the next regular election.

ARTICLE VIII.

All applications for membership shall

be in writing and presented at a regular meeting of this association, when a vote on the admission of the applicant shall be taken. If a majority of the members present vote for his admission, the applicant shall be declared elected, and he shall be notified of his election by the secretary, and shall be immediately entitled to membership.

ARTICLE IX.

All voting for the admission of members or for the election of officers shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE X.

The regular meeting of this association shall be held in Salt Lake City annually on the third Monday in July. The regular annual election of officers shall be held at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI.

The following named persons shall hold the offices of this association until the regular meeting in July, 1893: M. K. Parsons, president; W. L. Pickard vice president; W. H. Haight, secretary, Joseph B. Kerr, treasurer. And they together with Seth Kirby, J. C. Mackey and Eldridge Tufts shall form the executive committee.

ARTICLE XII.

All amendments or changes to this constitution, or to the by-laws, must be presented at a regular meeting of the association and must be in writing. The proposed amendment or change shall be read at the meeting when presented, but no amendment shall be adopted unless two-thirds of the members present shall vote in its favor.

THE BY-LAWS.

The by-laws in substance are as follows:

The executive committee shall have general direction and supervision of all the work of the association. They shall hold meetings quarterly, at which four members shall constitute a quorum to do business. All damages of whatever kind or nature, wrongs, indignities, extortion or oppression done to or suffered by any member of this association shall be forthwith reported by the sufferer to any member of this committee, who shall immediately call in three other members of the committee to his assistance. The four members shall then examine into the cause of the complaint, and if, in their judgment, a wrong has been committed to the complaining member, they shall forthwith take steps to right the wrong, and shall have the power to commence a suit at law for that purpose; and to employ counsel therefor; or to defend a member in law suits brought against him wrongfully and to employ counsel for that purpose; and for the carrying up and maintaining such suits, and for the payment of counsel, the four members of this committee shall draw warrants on the treasurer for the necessary funds, which said warrants must state the objects for which the funds are needed, and shall be signed by the four members issuing the warrant.

Each member of the association who shall join during the year 1892 shall pay an initiation fee of \$1. and all persons joining this association after January 1st, A. D. 1893, shall pay an initiation fee of \$2. Every member of this association shall pay as early dues \$1, provided he is not a sheep owner; but all members who are wool growers shall pay as yearly dues \$1 for every one thousand sheep or fraction thereof which he may own. The yearly dues shall in all cases be paid each year during the fiscal year. The fiscal year shall be identical with the calendar year, commencing January 1st and ending December 31st. Any member who shall fail to pay his yearly dues as above provided shall forfeit all rights to the protection offered by this association.